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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Today's Weather: Moderate East winds, cloudy with a few scattered showers.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1012.3 mbs. 20.89 in. Temperature, 79.0 deg. F. Dew point, 75 deg. F. Relative humidity, 89%. Wind direction, E by N. Wind force, 14 knots.
Low water: 1 ft. 2 in. at 3.55 p.m. High water: 8 ft. at 9.44 a.m. (Thursday).

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VOL. IV NO. 223

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EXPLOSION ROCKS REFINERY

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 20.—A terrific explosion rocked the Magnolia Refinery today, setting off a raging fire and killing at least two men and injuring at least eight others.

City firemen climbed on top of the refinery superstructure to battle the flames.

Observers said that there was danger of another explosion. Later the firemen announced that they had the fire under control, averting a possible further explosion.—Associated Press.

INDONESIA TALKS MAKE PROGRESS

The Hague, Sept. 20.—Agreement has been reached "in substance" on the form of a Netherlands-Indonesian Union, the Republican Premier, Dr. Mohammad Hatta, announced today.

Dr. Hatta, as current chairman of the round-table conference Steering Committee, told a hastily called press conference that the principles agreed upon were now being drafted in formal terms and were being discussed among the delegations.

An outlined by the Nationalist leader, the Union would include a "Conference" of Dutch and Indonesian Ministers meeting regularly, whose decisions would be subject to ratification by the Dutch and Indonesian Parliaments.

He said there would also be "contact" between members of both Parliaments.

The Union would also include a court of arbitration to decide disputes.

It would be made up of an equal number of Dutchmen and Indonesians. It would not be a treaty, but a neutral person to break the tie.

The status of the Netherlands crown still was under discussion, Dr. Hatta said.—Associated Press.

United Nations Assembly Opens In Hopeful Mood

NEW EFFORT TO SETTLE EAST-WEST DISPUTE

New York, Sept. 20.—Expectations of an invitation to Russia to join in new effort to settle East-West tension were voiced here today on the occasion of the meeting of the 1949 session of the United Nations.

The invitation, it was said, might be extended by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, who is to be an early speaker in the general debate that is to follow the election of office bearers.

Experienced observers said that the co-operative statement read by the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, on his arrival yesterday and the presence of leading policy-making statesmen of the world constituted the most favourable omen for the meeting of the United Nations.

The general mood was described as "more hopeful than at any time during the last two years." M. Vyshinsky's "good humour" gave rise to favourable reactions among other prominent delegates, some of whom reciprocated with cheerful expressions of optimism.

Noted for his uncommunicativeness in the past, M. Vyshinsky read into the microphone the following statement on his arrival:

"We are here on American soil and I want first of all to convey greetings to the people of America."

General Assembly will be able to solve successfully the important tasks it faces, provided that members display a sincere desire to co-operate with each other and act in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The Russian-Yugoslav question was not likely to come up in the General Assembly debate, contrary to previous expectations, some observers said.

CHINA PAYS UP
The fact that China yesterday paid in a cheque \$1,000,000 as the first instalment of China's 1949 contribution to the United Nations was remarked upon by commentators who said that this was the first time China had paid part payment. They said that in the past China had paid her contribution at the end of the year.

Whether or not there was any significance in China's making her payment at this juncture, some observers connected it with the speculation that Russia might challenge Nationalist China's status in the United Nations.

While some said that this question would not be raised at all, others said that if it was raised it would be overwhelmingly defeated.—Reuter.

General Romulo was elected President with 53 votes against five. One vote was invalid—reliably believed to be Yugoslav, who appears to be maintaining a neutral attitude towards East and West.

The five votes against General Romulo were cast by the Soviet group, who voted solidly for M. Vladimir Clementis, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister.

General Romulo said after his election that he hoped this session would earn the title of "the Peace Assembly."

"The danger of a new war, which overshadowed our deliberations in Paris a year ago, has greatly abated," he said.

Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian Minister for External Affairs, was elected Chairman of the Political Committee.

Senor Herman Santa Cruz, head of the Chilean delegation, became Chairman of the Economic Committee.

Senor Carlos Stolk, of Venezuela, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Social Committee.

Herr Hernod Lannung, of Denmark, was elected Chairman of the Trusteeship Committee.

MAKIN IN CHAIR

The session of the Assembly opened under the temporary presidency of Mr. Norman Makin, the Australian Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Makin was acting in the absence of Dr. Herbert Ewart, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, who sent a message saying that he could not attend.

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, Soviet Russia and France attended.

In the delegates' lounge before the session, the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, was surrounded by the Polish, Czech, Yugoslav and Ukrainian delegates when M. Edward Kardel, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, came in, accompanied by the Yugoslav Ambassador.

Without even glancing at the Soviet group, the Yugoslav delegates, with stony faces, marched straight by and went into the meeting hall.

M. Vyshinsky glanced in their direction and said something to M. Vladimir Clementis, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister. They both shrugged their shoulders.—Reuter.

CHINA'S CASE

London, Sept. 20.—Responsible diplomats said tonight that the Chinese Nationalists plan to accuse Russia of giving arms to the advancing Red armies in violation of a friendship pact. The Canton government has advised the United States and Britain that it intends to raise the matter in the United Nations General Assembly, the informants said.—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

This afternoon's race meeting has been cancelled owing to the rain.

Cowal Highland Gathering



The Cowal Highland Gathering was held at Dunoon, Scotland, recently. In this picture, Miss May McLaughlan of Burbank, (entrant No. 105), winner of Event No. 24, Scottish Championship, is seen with two other finalists.

IRGUN ZVAI LEUMI'S NEW THREAT

Tel-Aviv, Sept. 20.—Former leaders of the Jewish underground organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, today indicated that they would resume their clandestine activities if Jerusalem were internationalised.

Irgun leaders called a press conference at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem to announce the proposed internationalisation of the holy city had "created conditions conducive to re-establishment of underground activities."

The decision to resume activity will "await proclamation of 'foreign' rule in Jerusalem," a spokesman for the former Irgunists said, adding: "If the UN introduce conditions of foreign rule in the Israeli capital, the establishment of the underground will be inevitable."—United Press.

EBAN'S STATEMENT

New York, Sept. 20.—The Israeli delegate to the U. N. General Assembly, Mr. Abner Eban, announced today that he would fight any action by the Assembly to place Jerusalem under international rule.

In a statement issued at the opening of the Assembly's fourth session, Mr. Eban said that the Israeli delegation "will make it clear that Israel can never be separated from Jerusalem nor will Jerusalem ever cease to be a part of Israel."

He referred to the recommendations submitted to the Assembly recently by the U. N. Palestine Conciliation Commission.

He said that "the religious interests of the U. N. in Jerusalem, which we fully respect, neither justify nor require the slightest intrusion into the city's secular and political life."—Associated Press.

New Airline Arrival

The first plane of the Canadian Pacific Airlines to arrive here on a scheduled flight touched down at Kai Tak this morning. The plane carried some passengers.

The plane was captained by Capt. C. Stephenson, Capt. M. Lee, Mr. R. Phipps (radio operator), Mr. E. Wicker (navigator) and Miss Donnelly (stewardess). Also on board were Capt. C. H. Penland (operations manager) and Mr. W. V. Riley (supervisor of traffic procedure).

Four Hongkong girls have been employed as stewardesses, with smart navy blue uniforms and gold buttons and badges. They are Miss Dulcie M. Hall, Miss Gloria Woo, Miss Joyce Lam and Miss Laurain Ng.

Labour Govt Faces Fight Of Its Life

London, Sept. 20.—The snowballing impact of the cut in the dollar value of the Pound caused increasing anxiety in Britain today, and the Labour Government began closing its ranks for the fight of its life.

Worker unrest, which had been smouldering for months, intensified against the wage freeze policy of the Attlee government.

The normally staid and sober air of the London Stock Exchange dissolved into frenzy as prices of stocks and bonds swirled towards devaluation levels.

Quotations of some shares were nearly triple the official exchange closing price of Friday. Oil, rubber and tin shares followed the trend.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee's Cabinet was reliably reported to be planning an emergency session of Parliament, now in recess.

This has been demanded by one opposition leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, for a full dress airing of the whole situation.

Both the House of Lords and the House of Commons are expected to be reconvened today, probably for about three days.

Queen Mother Unhurt In Car Accident

London, Sept. 20.—Eighty-two-year-old Queen Mary, the Queen Mother, came through a car accident today without a scratch.

She was on her way to a housing project when her long black Daimler saloon car, chauffeur driven, was in a slight collision with another car with a young woman at the wheel.

The other machine, carrying a sign indicating that it was in charge of a learner, halted at a traffic light near a bridge across the Thames. Then it pulled back into the front of Queen Mary's car. No one in either car was injured.

"Queen Mary took it all calmly," said an eyewitness. "She remained quietly seated in her car."

London's afternoon papers were much less calm about the affair. They gave the story top headlines.—Associated Press.

First Glimmer Of Hope In Steel Strike

New York, Sept. 20.—The first glimmer of hope for peaceful settlement of the nation-wide steel dispute appeared today, but there was no break in the solid front of striking coal miners.

The CIO president, Philip Murray, who has called for a strike by his 1,000,000 steel workers at midnight on Saturday, aroused hopes when he postponed the meeting of his Wage Policy Committee from Wednesday until Thursday.

Mr. Murray said he would delay the meeting only if he believed some progress was being made in the Government's attempt to avert a strike. The walk-out of 600,000 United Mine Workers already has resulted in laying off 25,000 men on coal-mining and coal-hauling railways.—United Press.

EDITH MOLLER BACK IN COLONY

Nearly a month after she was detained by the Nationalist Navy off Shanghai for attempting to break the blockade, the 800-ton Edith Moller returned to Hongkong this morning.

After interception by the Nationalists, the ship was taken to the Chusan Islands, at the entrance to Hangchow Bay, where she was detained until her release.

The Edith Moller successfully broke the blockade early in August. She was on her second trip to Shanghai from Hongkong when she was seized on August 23.

She was joined at Tanghai, in the Chusan Islands, by another British ship, the Loongbee, which was intercepted by the Nationalist Navy leaving Shanghai.

The Loongbee, owned by Singapore interests, is still held at Tanghai. Mr. Sydney Smith, correspondent of the London Daily Express, and his wife, who left Shanghai in the Loongbee, were transferred to the Edith Moller and arrived here this morning.

GENERAL GORDON OFF FOR SHANGHAI

The General Gordon left Hongkong shortly after 8 a.m. today for Shanghai to evacuate British and American nationals from the Communist-held port.

The ship had large U.S. flags painted on both sides. She is carrying no passengers on the trip northward. Transit passengers have been either transferred to the President Wilson or are awaiting the return of the General Gordon from Shanghai.

The General Gordon is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday evening. Evacuees will board the ship on Saturday, and she will sail for Hongkong on Sunday, arriving back here on Tuesday.

There are about 1,000 Britons, Americans and other foreigners expected to leave Shanghai by the General Gordon on this trip. The Nationalists have promised the ship a safe conduct.

NO CHANGE IN PRICE OF PETROL

Several motorists have complained to the Price Controller that pumping stations in the Colony have charged them more than the controlled price (\$2.15 a gallon) for petrol.

Enquiries at the offices of the three large oil distributing companies revealed that no authorization had been given for increasing the price.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company said that there had been no change in the retail price. It was pointed out that any alteration in price would have to be arranged through the Price Controller, and the public would be notified through the Press.

The Texas Company also confirmed that the price remained unchanged. This company was on the look-out for evidence of any retail agent increasing his prices, and would take action in any case that came to light.

The Standard-Vacuum Oil Company said that it might be necessary to increase the price of petrol later on. At the moment there would be no change.

EDITORIAL

Middle East Survey

THE United Nations economic survey group for the Middle East, which has begun its work in Beirut, is the fruit of the latest attempt by the Palestine Conciliation Commission to resolve the differences between Israel and the Arab States. The commission apparently feels that what cannot be achieved by diplomacy might well be achieved by economic necessity. The chairman of the survey group is Mr. Gordon Clapp, head of America's justly famous Tennessee Valley Authority, and he has as his deputies Sir Desmond Morton for Britain, and M. Elrik Labonne, for France. Their task is to report on the economic possibilities of the whole of the Middle East, and to co-ordinate any development plans put forward by any of the Middle Eastern states. One of the first projects the group will have to consider is one for the irrigation of the area, which has been submitted by Israel. If this plan turned out to be feasible, and was put into operation, it could change the whole economic structure of the region, and, by raising the standard of living, eliminate much of the unrest which now plagues it. If the survey group is successful in its activities, it should be able to put forward to the General Assembly a number of suggestions—both politically and economically sound—for a settlement of the Palestine problem. For instance, their investigation could result in the settlement of Arab refugees on development schemes throughout the Middle East, to the mutual benefit of the refugees themselves and the countries where they

would be employed. The potentialities of the survey group's work are great. The conciliation commission recently sent its Arab and Israeli delegations a questionnaire on four main points, three political and one economic. The replies disclosed that the delegations were in agreement on only one point: the economic one. They both agreed to co-operate with the survey group. Politically, a settlement in Palestine seems as far away as ever. There is still no sign of a compromise on the boundaries of Israel, and there is violent opposition on the Israeli side to the internationalisation of Jerusalem. The Arab refugee problem also remains unsolved. Israel claims that any large-scale return of the Arabs would be a threat to her security, while the Arab States contend that any Arab who wants to go back to Israel should be allowed to. It is possible that the Arabs might be persuaded to modify their demands: the other Arab States have seemed satisfied, for instance, with the arrangement which suggests the division of Jerusalem between Israel and Jordan. On all questions which still divide the Arabs and Israelis, much negotiation remains to be undertaken. The grievances and differences of opinion are deep-seated, and permit of no easy solution. But the stability—and therefore the security—of the Middle East depends on a successful solution. That solution demands the willingness of both sides to make concessions. And probably the best hope for a compromise lies in the pressure of economic necessity.

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Morning Post and Hong Kong
Telegraph Staff Photographers

are on view in the
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THE HONGKONG SOCIETY
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WOMANSENSE

Accent On Accessories



By ALICE AIDEN

TRUST the college girl and
the budding careerist to
know the value of striking yet
inexpensive accessories with
which to spike up her ward-
robe and dress up bustles and
simple skirts and sweaters.

Acetate tie silk is the fine fabric
used for a matching belt and
handbag set by Vogue. The belt
is fitted with a flexible band
which slips out for easy clean-
ing, and the roomy bag is fully
lined. This is cheap and makes
good fashion and fiscal sense.

"DISTURBED HEMLINES" MAKE FASHION NEWS

LONDON. TIGHT-WAISTED flared top-
coats with "bug-me-though"
collars that unbutton at back and
have two tiny pockets on front
are an interesting feature of the
Peter Russell collection. Typical
is one in dead leaf brown
velvet worn over a dress in
lightweight brick red woollen
with identical collar treatment.
The collection includes 48
models of all types with em-
phasis on tailored town suits
with long low-waisted fitted
jackets over slim skirts. These
skirts are 14 inches off the
ground but are sometimes
lengthened by panels dropped a
couple of inches front and
back. Russell calls this feature
the "disturbed hemline," and
uses it as well on coats, after-
noon and evening dresses.

Suit skirts show the usual
detail at top, including matching
trouser pleats and little
pockets. Country suits, mostly
done in lovely violet-mixture
tweeds, are similar in silhouette
but have a double vent at
jacket back and skirts which
unbutton at centre front and
back near the hemline for easy

movement. These suits are
worn under classic loose raglan
topsuits in matching colours
but big checks. With them go
the hand-knit blouses and hand-
knit gloves.

Afternoon Wools
Peter Russell has attractive
sleek black afternoon dresses in
featherweight woollens with deep
transparent net and lace yokes.
He features slender horizontal
tucked crepe dinner dresses in
lovely pastels with flowers
dyed to match, like one in
water lily green, and full-
skirted grand occasion evening
gowns in stiff fabrics with de-
corative bodies filled in by strik-
ing necklaces.

10-Strand Necklace
Typical is the 10-strand
necklace composed of alternate
rows of pearls and ruby red
beads.

A nice idea for country eve-
nings, reportedly bought by a
Chicago store, is a black hand-
knit sweater with black and red
hand-knit triangle worn with
long black skirt and red hand-
knit gloves ruched on the fore-
arm.

Russell's featured colour is
"Blue Mink," which is a soft
gray mauve.

Children Society For Animal Care

THE work of the People's Dis-
pensary for Sick Animals
of the Poor in Britain, consists
in looking after children's pets
when they fall sick or are hurt
in accidents. At one of the
organization's dispensaries in
London, they tell the story of a
clever dog. He had been taken
there by a little girl, to have his
bad ears cured. Later on, he
returned—this time without the
little girl, but with a kitten in
his mouth.

He laid the kitten on the
ground at the feet of the animal
doctor who saw that the little
creature's ears were sore and
bleeding. They were soon at-
tended to, and then the dog,
picking up the kitten again,
trotted off down the street. The
amazing thing was that the
owner of the kitten did not
know that it had found such a
kind nurse.

Travelling Hospitals

There are also about 12
travelling hospitals belonging to
the P.D.S.A. fitted up for use
in treatment of hurt or sick
animals; big motor-caravans
that travel hundreds of miles.
They have regular stopping-
places and there is always a
long line of boys and girls wait-
ing for them to arrive.

When children's pets are being
treated, the officer-in-charge
will tell the little owners how to
look after their animals. These
boys and girls have formed
themselves into a society called
the Buzzy Bees; there are 25,000
of them, divided into "Hives" or
"Swarms." They not only learn
about animals and the correct
way of treating them, but they
collect money for the P.D.S.A.
in all kinds of ways so that the
good work can be carried on and
more sick animals can be cured.

Autumn Dress Tips

TWO-PIECE tunic, coat dress,
floating panel overskirts
and ankle-length formals.

Fancy fabrics for date dresses
include ribbed or puckered
taffeta, velveteens, satins and
corduroy in new dressy colours.

Trimming news: Velveteen on
wools, jersey and cottons; stiff
Buster Brown collars; narrow
calf and contour patent leather
belts add individual accessory
note.

Pockets galore, high flap and
yoke pockets; low and deep jut-
ting, basket, seam, well and
loose change pockets.

Strong accent on small ver-
satile collars, unmounted
shoulders and push-up sleeves.

Cool Colourings In Jewelled Motifs

COOL colourings in cluster
and hanging effects for use
on novelty fabrics, have been
the most successful designs for
prestige autumn and holi-
day lines. Interesting new
trimmings include souffe beads
and shells, and often stones are
the same colour as the fabric,
although a lighter shade might
be used.

Evening wear designs that are
typical of the luxurious designs
include combinations of pearl,
shell, tiny gold, and crystal
beads on ivory satin, or round
souffes with gold, silver and
crystal lines. Thick clusters
of tiny beads and loops that
hang free of the fabric are
notable. An interesting example
of this is a design that com-
bines tiny and larger pearls,

Pertinent Points About Diarrhoea & Convulsions In Children

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

BABIES are far more
subject to diarrhoea
than grownups. Usually
such a condition is due to
an infection, either of the
bowel itself or in some
other part of the body,
such as the ears or tonsils.
Even a cold may produce
diarrhoea in a baby.

In these cases the diarrhoea is
likely to be mild and not a
great deal of treatment is
necessary. With a severe infec-
tion, such as a middle ear dis-
order, the diarrhoea may be-
come threatening and more in-
tensive treatment is required.

Common Cold

In every case, the first thing
to do is to attempt to determine
the cause. In a simple diarrhoea,
such as comes with a common
cold, the baby should be kept
as clean as possible and, if
breast fed, the breast feeding
should be continued. Some-
times, giving the baby a few
ounces of water just before the
breast feeding is of benefit.
New and then it may be well to
omit one or two feedings and
to offer water in its place. An-
other treatment is to give the
baby a few ounces of boiled
skim milk before the breast
feeding. However, diarrhoea of
this type is unusual in a breast-
fed baby.

In an artificially-fed baby, the
doctor often finds it a good plan
to dilute the formula, removing
most of the fat and lessening
the amount of sugar. The milk
should be boiled for from five
to ten minutes. If the baby is
receiving fruits and vegetables,
these should be stopped for a
few days. Ripen bananas and
scrapped apples are sometimes
useful in the treatment. Weak,
unsweetened tea is frequently
very helpful.

Certain drugs are also of
value but, of course, must
always be used under the direc-
tion of a doctor. Purgative
medicines aid in decreasing
the number of bowel movements.
Pectin and kaolin are other
preparations, sometimes found
helpful in the treatment of mild
diarrhoea, although they have
no specific action against the
cause.

Eliminate Infection

In all cases every effort
should be made to eliminate in-
fection in the ears or tonsils if
it is responsible for the condi-
tion. This may call for
penicillin or one of the
sulphonamide drugs. Here again
the doctor will decide what is
necessary.

Diarrhoea, no matter how mild,
should never be neglected in a
baby, as there is always a
chance that it may develop into
a severe condition.

Convulsions

CONVULSIONS in a child
represent a frightening and
serious situation and one which
demands that the physician be
called at once. Not only is
emergency treatment necessary
but an immediate study to de-
termine the cause of the con-
vulsions is needed. Only when
this is established can steps be
taken to prevent recurrences.

There are three main causes
of convulsions in childhood.
These are infections, epilepsy
and injury to the brain at the
time of birth. There are also
a number of less frequent
causes.

In about one case out of
fifteen the convulsions occur in
the first month of life. These,
for the most part, are due to
brain injury, bleeding into the
brain, or swelling of the brain

tissues due to the collection of
fluid, known as edema.
In about one case out of
eight the convulsions occur
during the next five months of
life. These, for the most part,
are due to infections, to a dis-
order resulting from a lack of
vitamin D and calcium,
known as tetany, or from brain
damage.

In about half the cases, the
convulsions occur between the
ages of six months and three
years. Most of these are due to
an acute infection, epilepsy or
brain injury.

In about one case out of four,
convulsions occur between three
and ten years of age and are
generally due to epilepsy or in-
fections. Convulsions occurring
after ten years of age are, in
practically all cases, due to
epilepsy.

Finding Causes

Thus, when a convulsion oc-
curs, the age of the patient may
help the doctor to determine the
cause of the disturbance. A
careful physical examination,
together with a history of the
symptoms, also helps to arrive
at the cause of the convulsive
attack.

The character of the con-
vulsions should be carefully
studied. If there is twitching
of the face muscles, stiffness of
the muscles throughout the
body, and irritability, tetany is
the likely cause of the difficulty.

X-rays of the skull may also
be helpful in making a diagnosis.
The child who has repeated
convulsions should have a tracing
of the brain waves made.
This is known as an electro-
encephalogram. Not only is
such a tracing most helpful in
diagnosing epilepsy, but it may
even indicate that epilepsy may
occur before a seizure has ever
been noted.

In those patients who have
convulsions as a result of a
fever, it is possible that epilepsy
is the underlying cause in about
two cases out of three.

Once the cause of the con-
vulsions is found, the physician
can decide on the most useful
form of treatment.

Velvet Touch



By GRACE THORNCLIFFE

IT'S THE VELVET TOUCH
all the way for autumn, from
fur coats through casual clothes
to dress-up jobs. Velvet makes
the original and interesting top
for this dress-up dress, feeling
as a cover-up bolero for the
black lace dress beneath. The
jacket is tiny and reaches to
just below the bust-line in
front. It has a turned down col-
lar, notched at the sides, and
three-quarter sleeves. The dress
has a deep wide neckline and
short sleeves, and has half
yokes at the hips from which
gathers extend. The velvet
hemline adds a smart finishing
touch, as does buckram under
the slip to give a rounded hip-
line. After a long absence, lace
and velvet look new and more
beautiful than ever.

Household Hint

For polishing cut glass tum-
blers or goblets, fill a pan half
full of cool water, place a cloth
in the bottom, then add the
juice of a whole lemon. Dip the
glass about in this, and it will
be cleaned and polished, then
dry with soft linen.

If Forehead Wrinkles Form



Courtesy Harriet Hubbard Ayer

A smooth, lovely complexion is a valuable good-looks asset. So keep
it free of wrinkles and furrows by using a good cream frequently.

By HELEN FOLLETT

SOME young women don't
have to be much beyond
the voting age to develop little
furrows across the forehead.
These are definitely expression
wrinkles, due to the practice of
lifting the eyebrows. Why not
express surprise in words,
rather than in facial acrobatics?

The forehead plays an impor-
tant part in the appearance of
the face. If there is a pleasing
hair line, if the skin is white
and velvet-smooth, the brow
should be displayed. The short
cut has restored the popularity
of bangs, but many women pre-
fer the clean, trim look that
they carry when tresses are
swept back.

One should have a weather
eye on the future, fight good-
looks defects before one gets
them. Prevention is easy; cure
is difficult. That is particularly
true of complexion troubles. If
the merest shadow of a crease
forms across the forehead it
will be, to nourish and tone the

tissues so they will resist fur-
ther intrusions.

To a clean skin surface apply
a heavy emollient, one that
offers resistance to the manipu-
lations of the fingers. Do rotary
movements over the forehead.
Group the fingers of each hand,
facing each other just between
the eyebrows. When one group
goes up, the other goes down,
both groups moving from
temple to temple. This is a
favourite massage movement of
facial operators.

While you are at it, take out
insurance against frown lines.
Place the thumb between the
eyebrows, first finger just above
the eyebrows, and the middle
finger just below the eyebrows.
Iron upward with the thumb,
lifting the flesh.

This season of the year you
may see signs of squint lines.
due to the strong glare of the
sun. There is a special move-
ment for combating them. Place
the first finger on the eyelid
close to the nose, sweep out-
wards across the forehead it
under the eye to starting point.

Let's Eat

BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN



Salmon Loaf From Tinned Fish

FOR today's dinner I have
invented a new cold fish
loaf for your approval," an-
nounced the Chef, as I step-
ped into the test kitchen. "In
some parts of the country it is
hard to get fresh fish for this
purpose, so I have used tinned
salmon which is available
everywhere. But why is it
many persons do not like sal-
mon loaf, Madame?"

"Because it's often too dry,
especially when served cold,"
I remarked, turning on the
electric fan, and sitting down
for the tasting that I knew
would follow.

"It is to avoid this dryness,
and to insure a salmon loaf
that will be moist that I have
made this invention," said
the Chef. "Here is the idea.
To a one-pound tin of salmon
I have added a cup of cottage
cheese. This makes the sal-
mon go farther. It improves
the flavour and texture, and
makes the loaf slice very
nice. But you must judge for
yourself, Madame."

Cold Salmon Loaf
From the refrigerator he
took the cold salmon loaf, un-
moulded on a gleaming glass
platter covered with a bed of
shredded crisp iceberg let-
tuce. With a small carving
knife he cut a slice and pass-
ed it to me on a plate. The
loaf was moist, and of extra
fine flavour and texture be-
cause of the added cottage
cheese. "Try it with a little
sauce tartare and some of the
lettuce," urged the Chef.

It was a perfect combina-
tion. Good enough for any
occasion, yet very much in-
side the budget.

Dinner
Chilled Citrus Juice
Tasty Cold Salmon Loaf on
Iceberg Lettuce
Sauce Tartare
Crisp Potato Chips
Stewed Tomatoes
Water Melon
Hot or Iced Coffee or Tea
Milk (Children)

All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Tasty Cold Salmon Loaf
Drain and save the liquid
from a 1 lb. tin salmon. Re-
move the skin and bones.
Flake the fish with a fork.
Add the liquid, 1/2 lb. cottage
cheese, the well-beaten yolks
of 2 eggs, 1/2 c. fine salt, 1
white bread crumbs, 1 tsp.
lemon juice, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4
tsp. pepper and 1 tsp. minced
parsley. When well mixed
fold in the egg whites beaten

stiff. Transfer to an oiled 5"
x 9" loaf pan. Cover with
aluminum foil, set in a pan,
and surround with hot water.
Bake 35-40 min. in a moderate
oven, 375 F., or until firm on
the top and slightly shrunk
from the sides of the pan.
Or pressure-cook 15 min. at 15
lbs. pressure. Serve hot with
celery cream sauce or cold
with sauce tartare. Enough
for dinner and luncheon sand-
wiches.

Sauce Tartare: To 1/2 c.
mayonnaise add 1 tsp. each
minced chives, minced pars-
ley, minced pickles and whole
capers or chopped stuffed
olives.

Stewed Tomatoes
Scald 8 medium-sized ripe
tomatoes with boiling water.
Plunge at once into cold water;
remove the skins and cut out
the stem ends. Cut into
eighths. Place in a qt. sauce
pan, add 1/2 tsp. sugar, 1/2
salt and 1/4 tsp. pepper. Cover
and slow-boil until tomatoes
are tender and beginning to
cook to pieces, about 15 min.
Then stir in 1/2 c. fine crumbed
cornflakes and add 2 tsp.
butter or margarine. Sim-
mer 5 min. longer.

Pressed Meat Loaf
Not to be outdone by the
Chef, I decided to surprise
him with a new pressed meat
loaf. So later on, while he
went out in his friend's motor-
boat, I rushed down to the
village, brought back a small
shank of pork and 3 lbs. of
veal shank, cut off all possible
fat and put them in the pres-
sure-cooker to make a pressed
veal and pork loaf. In 35
minutes the meats were ten-
der. And within an hour the
loaf was chilling in the re-
frigerator. More than a pint
of meat broth was left. I re-
moved the fat from the sur-
face with twists of paper
towels. As I knew this broth
contained considerable gelatin
from the meat bones, I
diluted it with a cup of to-
mato juice, and put it in the
refrigerator to set and chill to
serve as an aspic soup.

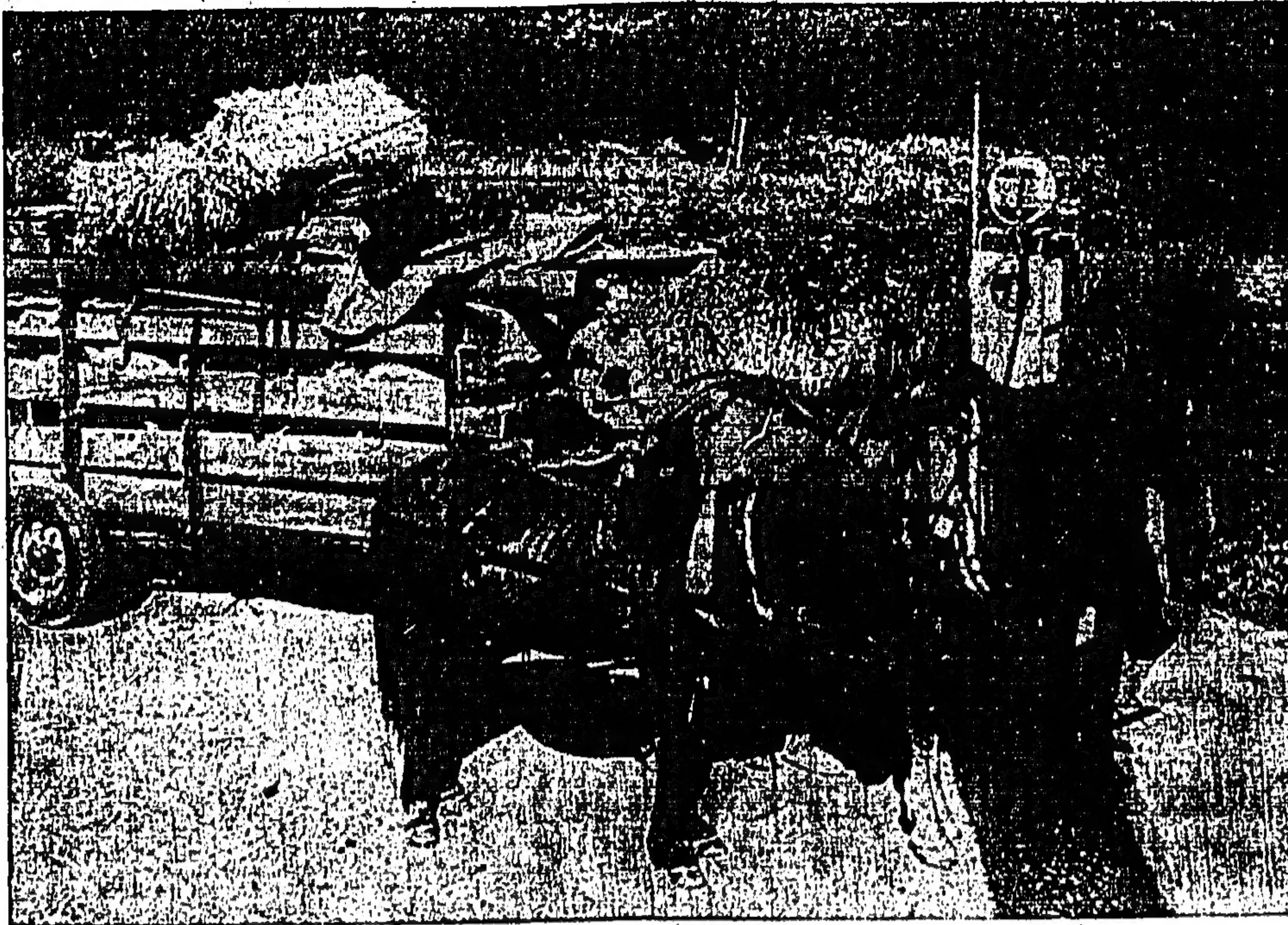
The next day the Chef in-
quired where I got that fine
jellied soup and that very
tasty meat loaf.

"How did you know they
were good?" I laughed.
"Naturally as a Chef I have
to taste what I find in the
refrigerator. My com-
pliments, Madame. I suggest
that we recommend this loaf
to our readers for an easy
meat course."

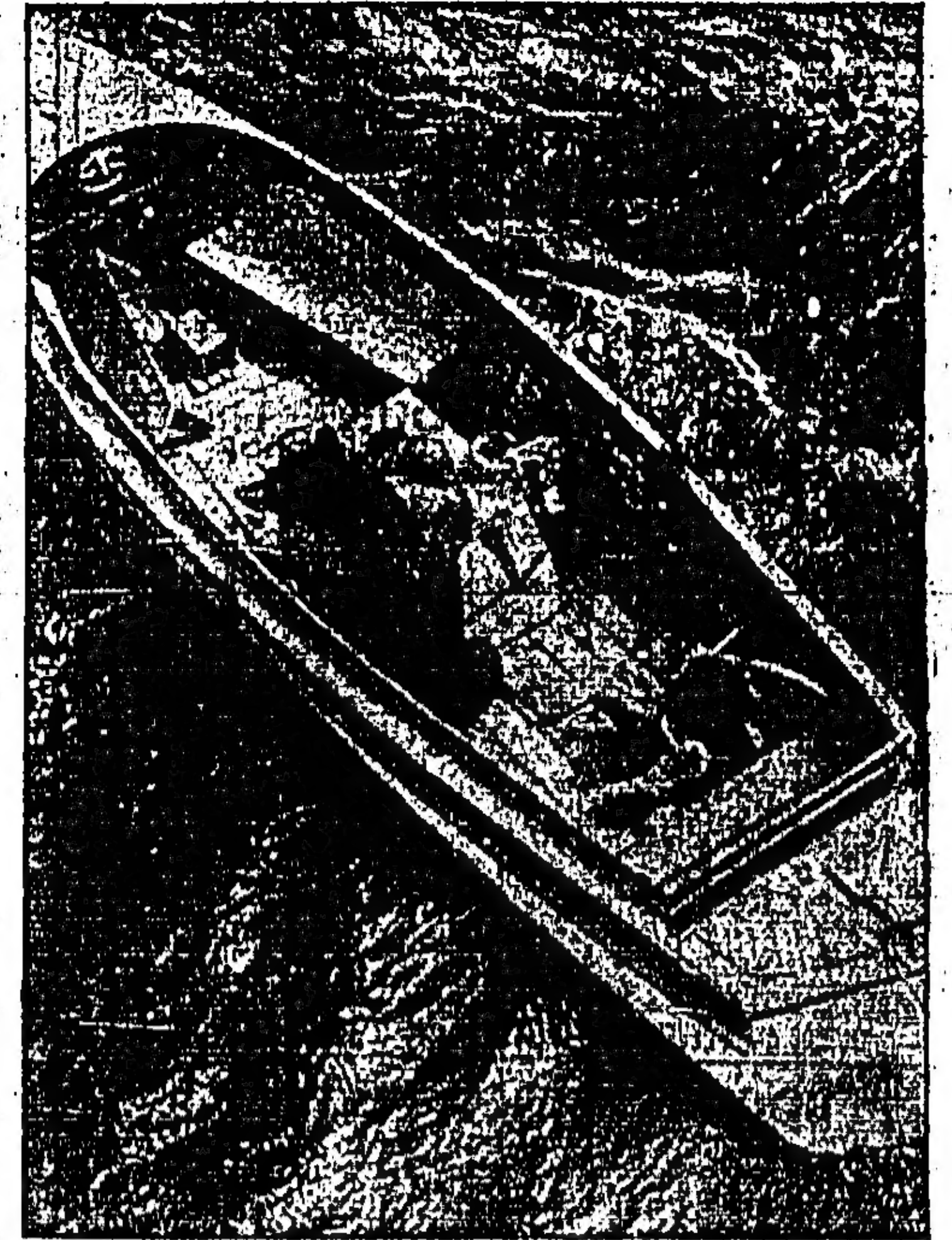
PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



SWISS EXHIBIT—Jo Sneed, of Shreveport, Louisiana, smilingly compares a woman's gold watch with a plastic jewelled-lever escapement at the National Jewellery Fair in Chicago, Illinois. The plastic model, made in Switzerland, is 149 times larger than a normal watch escapement.



SHE DOESN'T NEED GAS—Mrs. Olgie Lamear had been travelling for three weeks when she stopped in Pepper Pike Village, Ohio, to get some air in the tyres of her wagon. After selling her farm at Hope, Arkansas, she set out with two dogs, 12 goats and 48 chickens and her horses for her native Vermont where she hopes to find a suitable farm.



TURNABOUT—In search of food, this bear drove out the three occupants of a launch, near Duluth, Minn. However, it didn't stay in control of the boat for long because the animal was shot just after this picture was taken.



'MISS AMERICA' ON A FRENCH BEACH—Bebe Shopp, "Miss America" of 1949, plays volleyball on the beach at Deauville, France, during her tour of Europe.



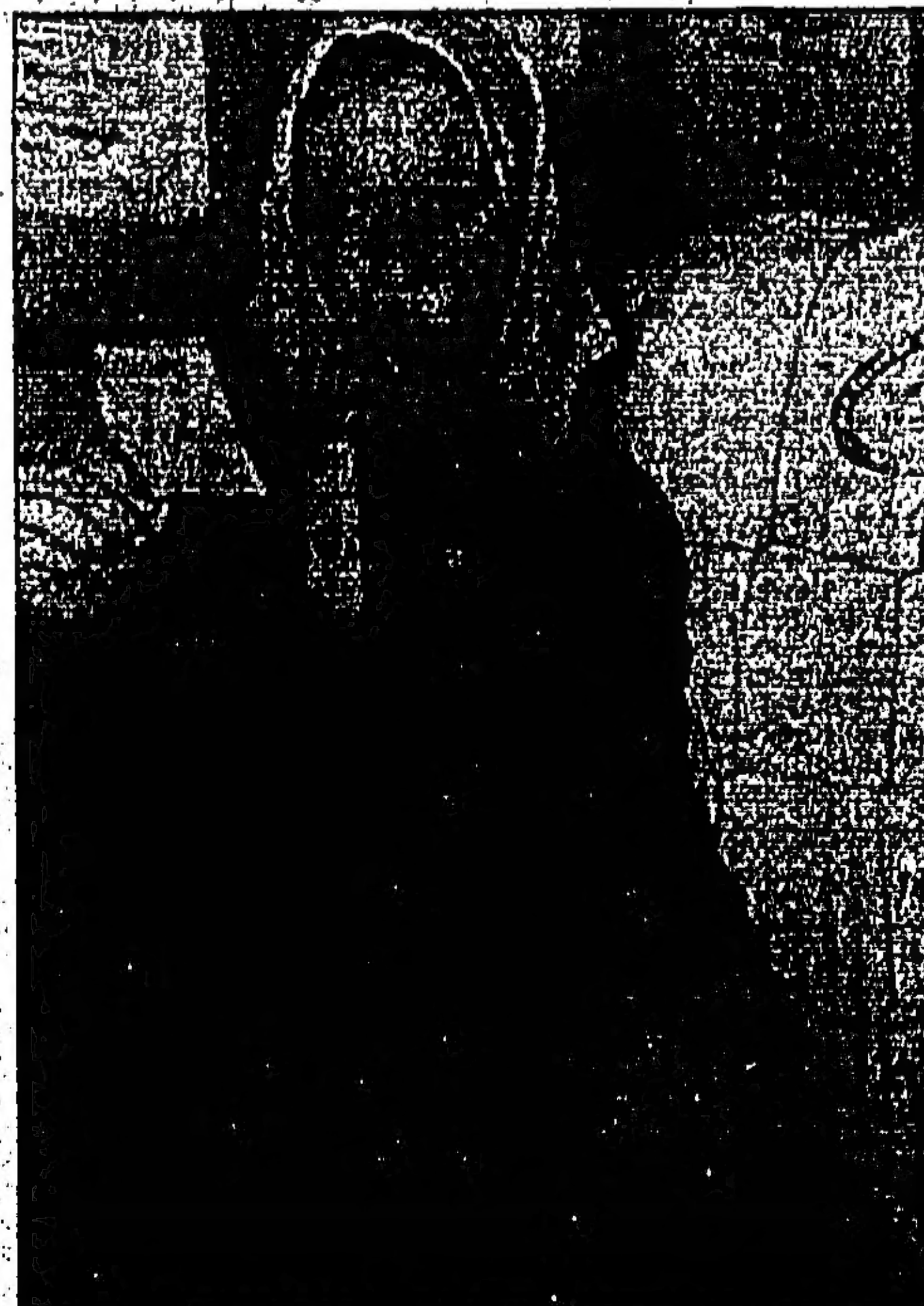
WASHINGTON BRIDGES—The new Washington 14th Street bridge is seen from the Virginia side between older bridges. Cloverleaf at bottom will channel traffic to Mt. Vernon Highway.



FIND "FLYING SAUCERS"—U.S. State police guard one of the two weird-looking flying-saucer type aircrafts found near Marley Park, Maryland. They were built before the war by Jonathan Caldwell who has since disappeared. Now the Air Force is searching for him to find out why he built the unique machines. To date, it remains a mystery.



BUILDS HIS OWN—Warren C. Christianson, left, a former B-17 pilot with a law degree, looks over a model of a schooner he is helping to build in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The party expects to sail to Anchorage, Alaska, by way of the Mississippi and the Panama Canal. Christianson plans to practise law when he and his wife reach Alaska.



LONG TIME NO SEE—Although she was born in America, Elizabeth O'Brien has just returned to the U.S. after 20 years in Prague, Czechoslovakia. She will settle in Lakewood, Ohio.



LOTS OF TAN—The usual bathing suits don't give full credit to Vel Dorne's unusual curves. Vivacious Vel, holidaying at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, needs a suit that permits the maximum of sun tan.

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"If Cripps don't put the bite on Wall-street for dollars, he'll put the British on vegetables to show this Peron where he gets off."

London Express Service

'An atom bomb made on Marxist principles would probably not explode' Stalin Declares War On Science

by BERTRAND RUSSELL



BERTRAND RUSSELL

AN admirable little book has just been published* telling, in simple language, what has been happening to Russian biologists, and—what is scarcely less interesting—how non-Russian Communist biologists, such as Professor J. B. S. Haldane, have struggled to find a compromise between their scientific conscience and their political allegiance.

Two issues are involved, of which one can only be decided by scientists and is primarily their concern, while the other is of profound importance to everybody, and supplies important arguments as to the kind of government to be desired.

The scientific issue is as to the laws of heredity. There is one theory which, until recently, was held by almost all the experts except Lysenko.

Theory revived
There is another theory, invented by Lysenko about 150 years ago, but abandoned for lack of experimental evidence. This theory Lysenko has revived.

He succeeded somehow in securing the support of the Soviet Government. The other Russian geneticists, who had until then opposed him, found themselves in a very painful situation.

Some recounted abjectly, others stood firm, nearly all were deprived of their posts, and some mysteriously disappeared. Throughout the Soviet Republic, no views contrary to those of Lysenko can now be taught.

Stock example
Spaniels have had their tails docked for many generations, but that has not affected the tails they are born with. The stock example is the glaucous. Lysenko thought that present glaucous had stretched their necks to reach high branches and that this had weakened the necks with which their children were born. Darwin thought that the child-glaucous that happened to be born with longer necks had an advantage in the struggle for existence and that this advantage could be transmitted, but length of neck acquired by practice could not.

RUSSIA PUTS BACK THE CLOCK. By John Langdon-Davies. With a foreword by Sir Henry Dale, OM, FRS. Gallanx, 1949.

This issue is one for the expert, and is not one on which a prudent outsider will venture an independent opinion. He will note that almost all the experts, with a single exception, are against Lysenko, but he will also remember that men who dissent from their contemporaries have often in the past proved to be in the right.

What is not an issue for experts only is the question of scientific freedom. Throughout the West (except in Tennessee) the opinion has gradually prevailed after centuries of struggle, that scientific controversies should be decided by men of science, not by governments.

Disappearance
Take a somewhat earlier case, that of Vavilov, who was president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences until he was replaced by Lysenko in 1940. He was a corresponding member of the Royal Society and Sir Henry Dale, when president of the Royal Society, tried to discover what had become of him.

Here is what Sir Henry Dale reports: "It had been reported in Britain already in 1942 that N. I. Vavilov had somehow fallen from favour with those who came after Lenin, though the cause of his trouble was still unknown."

"Not till 1945 did the Royal Society discover that he had been dismissed from his position, had disappeared with a number of his co-workers in penitence, and had died at some unknown date between 1941 and 1943."

"Repeated inquiries asking only the date and place of his death, received no reply of any kind." (I quote from Sir Langdon-Davies.)

He was seen in a state of collapse in a concentration camp at Saratov, and was afterwards sent to the far north of Siberia, where he died of hardships.

They disappeared
His crime was that he held the same views on heredity as are held by Professor Haldane, who must secretly rejoice that he is not subject to the penalties that Stalin would inflict upon him if he were a Russian.

It must not be supposed that Vavilov's was an isolated case.

Others, since, have mysteriously disappeared as a result of disagreeing with Lysenko.

There is only too much reason to believe that they have endured the tragic routine: arrest by administrative order, transportation to a forced-labour camp in the Arctic, and death from privation.

As a result, all surviving geneticists in Russia agree with Lysenko.

Why does the Soviet Government concern itself with such a technical question? The only answer that I have been able to think of is one which implies that arbitrary power has driven the rulers of Russia to something like insanity.

They wish, for example, to produce a variety of wheat that will ripen more quickly than any existing variety, so to increase the territory on which wheat can be grown.

If required characters are inherited, this can be achieved much more quickly than if it is

necessary slowly to select grains that happen to have the desired qualities. It is not surprising if this doctrine is attractive to Stalin. There is one animal—namely, Man—whom he has "forced to change more quickly. Throughout his wide empire no voice is raised against him, no resistance is offered to the rapid extension of slavery and starvation.

Fifty-fifty

Whatever he may want of human beings, he has but to nod and it is done. What are wheat grains that they should be less amenable? Perish the thought!

Politicians, if they intervene in a scientific dispute, can only be right by chance; we may suppose that half their decisions will be right and half wrong.

If all scientists must agree with the politicians in everything, the wrong decisions will soon make scientific progress impossible.

Since military power, nowadays, depends on science, Stalin's policy leads straight to defeat in war.

Should we rejoice?
This is no remote or hypothetical contingency. There are those who maintain that the Nazis would have won the war if they had had the help of Jewish scientists.

Their inferiority to the Americans in the matter of atomic warfare, which only

(Continued on Page 5)

... Writing from Newcastle, where the British Association was recently in session ...

Midget TV tube gives big picture

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

A TREMENDOUS advance in television research which makes the mass-production of receiving sets possible for the first time—and should therefore slash their cost—has been achieved by a combined team of British and Dutch scientists.

They have perfected a method of getting bright, 20-inch-wide pictures with a miniature television screen-tube which can be turned out in thousands by machines operated by semi-skilled labour.

This screen-tube will cost £2.10s.—about one-tenth the price of the big hand-built tubes fitted in standard sets.

A system of lenses and mirrors magnifies the picture formed by the miniature tube so that it is no bigger than a hand-torch—and throws it on to a screen or on to the wall.

Scientists who have seen the device in action tell me its performance is first class. The leading British brain behind the development is ex-Admiral RAREFORD, who is at the British Association 'science meeting here.

The one-shaped glass "tube" is the heart of any TV receiver. In the standard set its broad end forms the viewing screen on which electric impulses are converted into a picture.

This means that the size of the picture given by an ordinary set depends directly on the width of the tube fitted in it. Anyone wanting a 20-inch picture, so that all the family could see it in comfort, would have had to buy a set containing a 20-in. tube.

Such sets will always be expensive because big tubes are costly to make and need big cabinets to house them. The cost of the magnifying system in the new device partly offsets the cheapness of the tube. But methods of mass-producing this system have been prepared.

The Jinx

STRANGER—THAN—FICTION faces about a wartime Waaf, who became known as a "jinx" because so many of her air-crow friends were killed, were given me by an ex-R.A.F. psychologist here.

Pooh-poohing warnings from fellow-officers, an Australian bomber navigator became a friendly with the girl. On his next operational flight a mass raid—death clutched him from the sky in a way which wrecked the psychologist's efforts to kill the superstition.

A block-buster let loose from a higher-flying plane tore through the bomber's fuselage without exploding and took the navigator with it. The bomber,

THE CHAPMAN PINCHER COLUMN

with those of the crew who had shunned the "jinx," got back to base.

Party Gamo

A BEST SCIENTIFIC party-gamo to come out of this meeting so far was demonstrated by an American anthropologist. By looking closely at the hairs on the middle joints of your fingers you can get a clue to the whereabouts of your old ancestral home, he claims.

Research has shown that white people can be classified into five groups according to the distribution of these hairs.

Group One folk, with mid-joint hair only on the ring fingers, are concentrated in South-East Europe—Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary.

Group Two, who have it on ring and middle fingers, are widespread in the Alpine regions—North Italy, Switzerland, Austria.

Group Three, carrying hair on all mid-joints except those of the index fingers, are typical of Britain, Northern France, Germany, Scandinavia.

Group Four, with no mid-joint hair on any fingers, are commonest in Spain, Southern Italy, Ireland.

Group Five, with hair on the mid-joint of all fingers, are rarest, but equally dispersed throughout Europe.

The inference is that your forebears most probably came from one of the localities typical of your group number.

From this it seems that Group Three alone can claim undiluted ancient British blood—and blow to blue-eyed blonds like me, who find themselves in Group Four.

Being a Group Five type is said to suggest relationship with Old Stone Age folk, who inhabited Europe before the New Stone Age invasion from Asia.

Unlike palimistry this theory has a scientific basis.

Let's Change Rules
* LOW-LEVEL FLIGHT at faster-than-sound speeds may never be possible, air experts here tell me.

The dragging effect of sea-level air on an aircraft flying at more than 760 miles per hour is so great that engines of colossal power would be needed to overcome it.

It seems, then, that the international rules governing the world aircraft speed record—currently held by America at 670.9 miles per hour—will have to be altered. Instead of being flown over a measured mile, record flights will have to be made in the much thinner air of high altitudes, where drag effect is not so disastrous.

Don't Lose Them
* TEN-SECOND QUIZ: What is the average life of a human hair? Answer: Two to four years.

(London Express Service)

Paris letter ... Champagne trips by water-bus or motor-coach Holiday over—and autumn storms threaten gay city

From EVELYN INCHES: Paris.

MORE cars whirling round the Place de la Concorde ... a stronger whiff of garlic in the Metro ... restaurants and laundries taking down their shutters. ... Yes, Paris is back from her three weeks' holiday with pay in the Haute Savoie.

There is an uneasiness hanging over the gay city, like a thunder cloud. On one hand, threats of strikes: on the other, aeroplane and car factories cutting their staffs because of electricity and materials shortages.

In the background are the police, ready to pounce on demonstrators.

"We're bound to have trouble in the autumn," say Parisians. Now it looks as if the autumn's here.

Sunset on the Seine
THEN suddenly it is a lovely evening and, hanging over the Pont Neuf to look at the sunset, you are aware of a tinkling music as a little steamer, ablaze with lights down to water level, sits under the bridge.

This is the Bateau Mouche (fly-boat), only survivor of the famous water-buses of half a century ago.

I took the evening cruise—there are three day trips as well—starting at 8.30 to see the Seine at sunset, tying up again at 10.30 at the quay below the Solferino bridge.

Most of the 60 or so other passengers were French. Maybe the tourists had not enough currency for the cold supper (£2.10s. for two, including a half-bottle of champagne), plus the 2s. fare.

Ex-parachutist Jean Bruet, whose wife, an interior decorator, was at school in Oxford, bought the 60-ton boat in partnership with ex-General Van Hecke, who fought in North Africa.

Fitted up in 1900 style, with an ornate musical box in the bar below and a two-piece band playing to the diners on deck, the Bateau Mouche began its trips last month—upstream to the factories and barges above the Ile St. Louis, and down past Longchamp racecourse.

Night life by 'chara'
THE more usual way to see Paris By Night is in a motor-coach, which "does" the Quarter Latin and Montmartre for £2.2s. to £2.10s. a head, inclusive of drinks and entertainment.

Starting at 9.30 p.m., our first call was at the "Guillotine" on the Left Bank (conjugating turn, the guillotine neck and a call of sweet near—champagne, followed by a tour of the ouilleries complete with skeleton and instruments of torture). Then a chancellerie (eighteenth century French songs, as clean as they come, and a nip of cognac).

Then the Bal Tabarin in Montmartre (half a bottle of champagne each). The coach returned at 1.30 a.m. with most of its male passengers missing. My neighbours in the coach were a grocer and his wife from the Edgware Road.

Her secret
HOW old is Mistinguett? She won't say. But Paris accepts the fact that Miss is 74. In Paris S'Muse at the ABC theatre in Montmartre, she appears in the finale in black briefs to reveal the tabled legs.

(London Express Service)

NANCY

Downey Right

By Ernie Bushmiller



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Holland Follows Suit: Guilder's New Rate DEVALUATION POSITION CLEARER

London, Sept. 20.—The world currency picture, clouded and confused by Britain's devaluation of Sterling, clarified further today.

Holland became the 17th nation to cut her money, and several other currencies hovered uncertainly.

In addition to Britain, the countries now in the "devaluation bloc" are: Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Eire, Canada, France, Iceland, Egypt, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Israel, Burma and Holland.

Among those expected to be devalued shortly are the West German mark and the Pakistan rupee.

Still uncertain are the Argentine and Chilean pesos, the Spanish peseta and the Portuguese escudo.

Reports from world centres said: PARIS: In the black market the Pound was quoted above the official rate today for the first time.

NY CONFIDENCE IN NEW RATE

New York, Sept. 20.—Confidence in Sterling at its devalued rate of \$2.80 to the Pound sent the price up to one cent above the official rate for future delivery on Foreign exchange here today.

This was the first time since February 13, 1947—when Sterling for a time was convertible into dollars—that its rate for future delivery has exceeded the official price.—Reuter.

Time for several months—1,010 francs compared with the new rate of 950.

THE HAGUE: Holland came into line with Sterling today when the guilder was devalued to 3.80 per dollar from 2.85 per dollar.

LUXEMBOURG: It was said that the Luxembourg franc—which is tied to the Belgian franc—would in all probability be devalued.

BONN: The Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, telling the Bundestag that the Western mark would "presumably" be devalued, said that the measure would be "regretted" because the "internal stability of the mark gave no occasion what ever for manipulations of this kind."

VIENNA: The Austrian Cabinet today unanimously decided not to devalue the schilling.

TOKYO: The Japanese yen will be maintained at its present rate of 360 to the dollar and revalued in relation to Sterling.

The Japanese Ministry of Trade and Industry announced the immediate formation of an industrial "nationalisation" Council which economic circles believe will re-organise production to meet the bitter competition expected from British goods.

WARSAW: New exchange rates are to be introduced in Poland to correspond with the new values of recently devalued foreign currencies, the Polish Finance Minister, Konstantin Dombróvsky, announced. The Polish National Bank and other exchange banks have been instructed to buy British Pounds at the rate of 1,117 zloty to the Pound, as against the pre-devaluation rate of 1,000 zloty. The new selling price for the Pound is to be 1,122 zloty instead of 1,010. It added that the rates of exchange for other re-valued currencies would also be correspondingly reduced.—Reuter.

PAKISTAN NOT TO FOLLOW UK LEAD

Karachi, Sept. 20.—The Pakistan Government decided tonight not to devalue the Pakistan rupee in relation to the United States dollar.

The decision was taken at a five-hour Cabinet meeting. Pakistan is thus the only Commonwealth nation not to devalue her currency after the devaluation of the Pound Sterling. All the other Dominions, including Pakistan's neighbours,

Quirino's Gift To Songgram

Manila, Sept. 20.—The Philippine Foreign Office is buying 50 sacks of refined sugar to be sent to the Thai Premier, Marshal Pibul Songgram, as a gift from President Quirino, it was officially disclosed today.

This week's reciprocates the Thai Premier's previous gift of 50 sacks of rice to the Philippine Chief Executive, the announcement said.—Reuter.

Information Post For Eisler

Berlin, Sept. 20.—Professor Gerhard Eisler, the Communist who fled to Europe from America in the Polish ship Batory earlier this year, was today nominated as head of a newly-created "Office of Information for the Soviet Zone of Germany."—Reuter.

India and Ceylon, followed Britain's lead.

The State Bank of Pakistan tonight announced the following new exchange rates: for the Pakistan rupee: One Rupee—25.00; Pound Sterling—0.200 rupees; 100 Rupees—144 Indian rupees; 100 Indian Rupees—09.50 Pakistan rupees.—Reuter.

GRECE DEVALUES
Washington, Sept. 20.—Greece today devalued the drachma to 15,000 to the dollar and 42,000 to the Pound Sterling, the International Monetary Fund announced.

The drachma has had no fixed value and does not acquire an official par value by today's step. Previously, the affecting rate was 10,000 drachmas to the dollar and 32,000 to the Pound.

NO CZECH CHANGE
Prague, Sept. 20.—The Czech Finance Minister, Jurek, told a Cabinet meeting today that the Czechoslovak crown remained unaffected by the devaluation of Sterling.

"Our currency is firm and will remain so," he said.

A new exchange rate for Sterling of 139.5 crowns against the previous 200 was announced yesterday by the Czech National Bank.—Reuter.

WELCOME
MOVE BY
S. AFRICA

Following the official notice on June 3 shares in the Company holding the option at Erfdeel and others affected by the find boomed on the Johannesburg market.

A Government statement said today, "No particulars can be divulged at this stage of the investigation."

"The Government, however, wishes to give the public its assurance that no stone will be left unturned in its efforts to bring the guilty party or parties to book, and that it will not hesitate to take the strongest possible measures, irrespective of the standing of the persons involved."

"In the meantime, the Government will take steps to minimise the possibility of the publication of false or exaggerated reports of the value of gold ore recovered from prospecting boreholes."—Reuter.

Conference—On
Travel

Luxembourg, Sept. 20.—The annual Conference of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations today began a thorough examination of how to eliminate passport, currency, customs and other restrictions hindering tourist travel.

The Conference, which will last five days, is attended by about 70 delegates and observers from national travel organisations and Government departments of countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and Australia.—Reuter.

The precise amount of the loan still outstanding and paid off last week was £12,463,125.

The original loan in February last year was just under £20,000,000—to be precise £19,999,975.—This, the difference of £27,533,750 had already been paid off in Sterling since last March.

Treasury officials stated today that the repayment was entirely on South African initiative.

This must have been highly welcome to the British authorities.

Had it not been paid off last week, Britain would have been bound at the week-end, under the terms of the gold loan agreement, to write up this debt in proportion to the devaluation of Sterling. She would then have owed South Africa about £18,000,000 instead of £12,500,000.—Reuter.

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Erfdeel Gold Sample Was "Salted"

South African
Govt Inquiry

Pretoria, Sept. 20.—The South African Government announced today that it was satisfied that the gold content of samples on which the Erfdeel ED-5 borehole result on June 3 was based were "fraudulently increased" or "salted."

The yield from the borehole—on Erfdeel Farm, near Odendaalsrust, Orange Free State—had been officially confirmed from these samples at a "fabulously rich" figure, more than twice as rich as any previous find in South Africa.

This official confirmation had given the yield at 56,105 inch pennyweights, or in plain language 529 ounces of gold to one ton of ore in a reef just over five inches wide.

Following the official notice on June 3 shares in the Company holding the option at Erfdeel and others affected by the find boomed on the Johannesburg market.

A Government statement said today, "No particulars can be divulged at this stage of the investigation."

"The Government, however, wishes to give the public its assurance that no stone will be left unturned in its efforts to bring the guilty party or parties to book, and that it will not hesitate to take the strongest possible measures, irrespective of the standing of the persons involved."

"In the meantime, the Government will take steps to minimise the possibility of the publication of false or exaggerated reports of the value of gold ore recovered from prospecting boreholes."—Reuter.

Quincy, in his evidence, said that he went on watch at 8 p.m. on September 7 and had been given instructions by the Chief Engineer to fill up the starboard centre tank with fuel oil.

At the time of the explosion he had just begun pumping. The No. 1 donkeyman was in the engine room at the time and was standing at the transfer pump.

"I was in the engine room near the stockhold door and saw debris falling through the skylight. We expected heavier articles would be coming and ran to the mouth of the funnel. After everything was over we came back to the engine room," he said.

"I made an inspection and everything was in order. By this time the donkeyman had begun to go up the ladder. Then I thought I would go up and see if I could see someone. I had gone practically no distance when the telegraph rang 'slow astern.' I went to the control and was beginning to turn the engine astern when the Second Engineer came on the scene to assist."

"We heard the Chief Engineer giving us instructions to come 'p' from below. With that we shut off all fuel. When I came up I went to my cabin and managed to collect a few of my things and then went to No. 4 lifeboat. When I arrived there they were in the action of lowering it. The Chief Officer and I returned to admidships accommodation and inspected all the cabins. We returned to the lifeboat, which had been lowered, and a few of us were left on board as we were unable to get in."

"A lifeboat from the ss Nowroz came up under the stern and took the remainder of us off."

Replying to the Court, Quincy said that the transfer pump was just inside the stockhold door on the starboard side. The explosion occurred less than five minutes after the transfer pump was started.

Witness said that he had no explanation to offer as to the probable cause of the explosion. He did not notice anything particular about the debris.

Wong Kai-ming, No. 1 cargo supervisor on the Chiksan, was then called to give evidence.

The hearing is proceeding.

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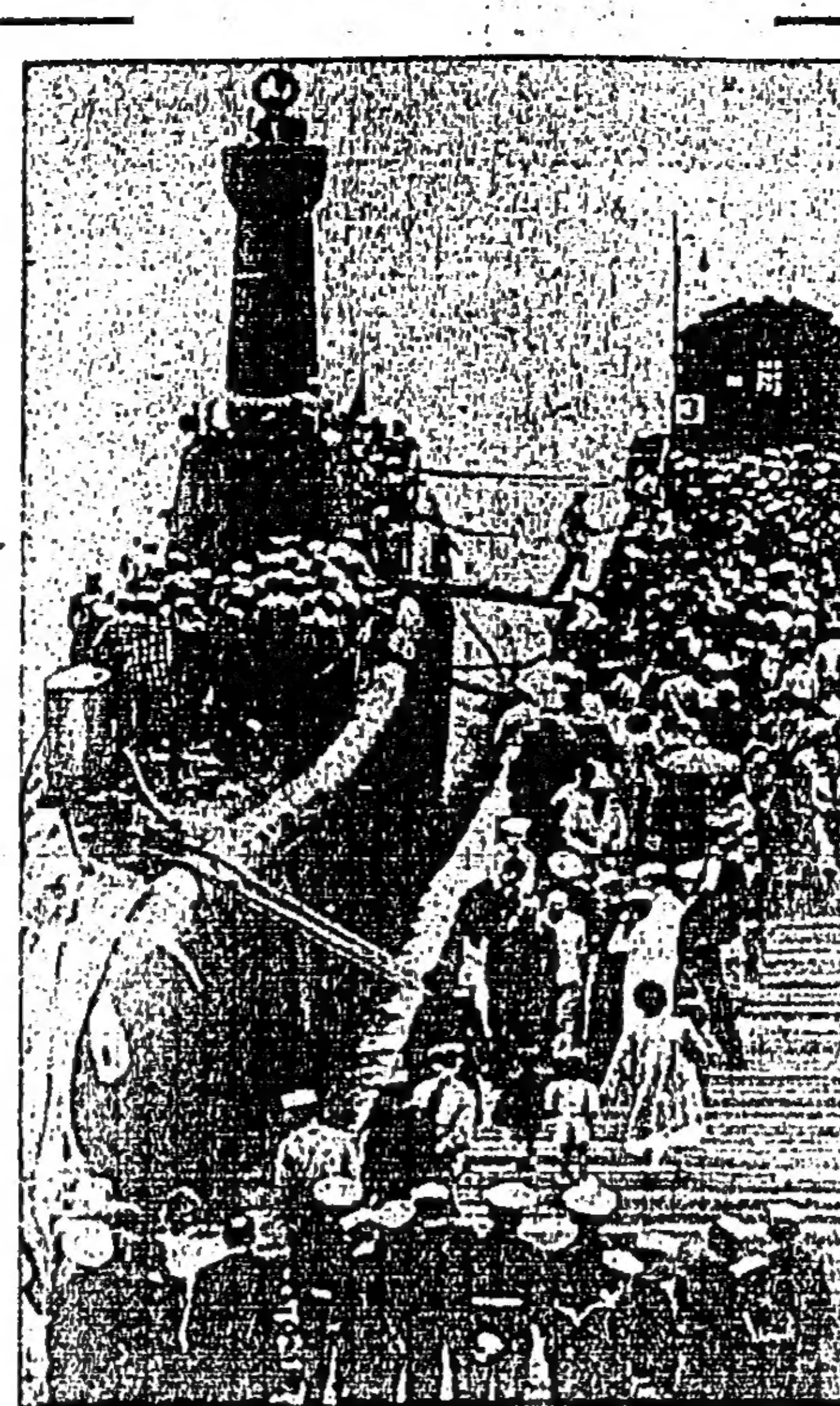
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SURVIVORS HOME



The USS Tusk lies alongside a pier at the US submarine base at Groton, Connecticut, after her arrival with survivors of the USS Cochino, which burned and sank off the coast of Norway last month while on exercises. Anxious relatives gather on the pier as survivors leave the ship. (AP Picture).

Ship Explosion: Inquiry Continues ENGINEER ON WATCH DESCRIBES FIRE

John Blake Quayle, Fourth Engineer, who was the engineer on watch when the explosion occurred on board the ss Chalkang on the night of September 7, told his story at the Marine Court of Inquiry this morning. He told the President, Mr. Neil Garland, that he could offer no explanation of the probable cause of the explosion.

Quayle said that the fire was intensely hot. The ship's plates on the port side were white hot and the fire appeared to be of an orange flame with black smoke.

In reply to a question, Quayle said that the shock of the explosion was not sufficient to knock either himself or the No. 1 donkeyman down.

Quayle, in his evidence, said that he went on watch at 8 p.m. on September 7 and had been given instructions by the Chief Engineer to fill up the starboard centre tank with fuel oil.

At the time of the explosion he had just begun pumping. The No. 1 donkeyman was in the engine room at the time and was standing at the transfer pump.

"I was in the engine room near the stockhold door and saw debris falling through the skylight. We expected heavier articles would be coming and ran to the mouth of the funnel. After everything was over we came back to the engine room," he said.

"I made an inspection and everything was in order. By this time the donkeyman had begun to go up the ladder. Then I thought I would go up and see if I could see someone. I had gone practically no distance when the telegraph rang 'slow astern.' I went to the control and was beginning to turn the engine astern when the Second Engineer came on the scene to assist."

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China Must Solve Own Problems —Marshall

New York, Sept. 20.—The former United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, said today: "It has become increasingly clear that the basic problems confronting the Chinese people cannot be resolved through external aid."

Writing in the current Annual Survey of the United States in World Affairs, sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations, Mr. Marshall said that evidence that the Americans favoured an "affirmative policy" in foreign relations in general, gave ground for optimism concerning the future.

He said major foreign policy decisions taken during 1948 by the Democratic President and Republican Congress constituted a "brilliant demonstration of the ability of the American people to meet the great responsibilities of their new world position of leadership."—United Press.

CHIANG'S APPEAL
Canton, Sept. 20.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today urged Chinese to join the "life and death struggle" with Communists to save China from becoming a Russian vassal.

As he spoke a revolt in Inner Mongolia struck a severe blow at his attempts to rally the remnants of Nationalist China.

General Tung Chi-wu, Governor of Suiyuan province, who commands 100,000 men, was reported to be leading the revolt.

If true, it wipes out a Nationalist buffer between Communist North China and the Nationalist North-west Suiyuan was also a Nationalist island between the Red North and the pro-Soviet Mongolian People's Republic.

The Chinese Communist radio in Peking said the whole province was delivered by General Tung on Monday.—Associated Press.

Ilse Koch To
Be Tried
For Murder

Bamberg, (Bavaria) Sept. 20.—Ilse Koch, former "Mistress of Buchenwald," is to be tried for murder by a 12-man German jury at Augsburg, probably in November, the German Prosecutor, Dr. Ernst Jagomast, announced here today.

He said that the trial was fixed after his recent two-month trip to the United States, where he gathered "overwhelming" evidence from former inmates of the Nazi concentration camp.

Ilse Koch is now serving a four-year prison term at Landsberg Prison following her conviction by a Military Government Court at Dachau for inhuman treatment of concentration camp prisoners.

She is due for release in October.—Reuter.

Stalin's War
On Science

(Continued from Page 4)

became fully manifest after the war was over, astonished American physicists. It was largely due to the fact that science cannot flourish in an atmosphere of dictatorship.

Stalin's interferences are even more serious than Hitler's. There is reason to think that he will insist upon a new orthodoxy in atomic physics, since there is much in quantum theory that runs counter to Communist dogma.

An atomic bomb made on Marxist principles would probably not explode. For, after all, Marx's science was that of a hundred years ago.

For those who fear the military power of Russia, there is therefore some reason to rejoice in the muzzling of Russian science. But from a human, as opposed to a military point of view, it is a disastrous abomination.

—(London Express Service)

WALL OF PREJUDICE
"Is it inconceivable for half a dozen heads of States, two from the East, two from Europe, and President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin, to meet, not to achieve political results, but to break through the blinding mist of misunderstanding?"

Three hundred delegates, attending the fourth General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, applauded Dr. Radhakrishnan's plea.

"Cannot we from here, in the name of UNESCO, call upon the leaders of the world to listen to the voice of humanity in anguish to give up the ways of the jungle and inaugurate the history of man?" Dr. Radhakrishnan asked.

"Cannot we stop getting angry with each other, stop the political wrangles, the long distance campaigns which we are carrying on in the capitals of the world and work together for peace?"

"We cannot continue to live as an armed camp in a state of perpetual alarm."

Radio Hongkong
H.K.T.
6.00, Hongkong Calling — Pro-Anime Summary: 6.22, The Children: 6.30, The Children: 6.40, The Children: 6.50, The Children: 7.00, The Children: 7.10, The Children: 7.20, The Children: 7.30, The Children: 7.40, The Children: 7.50, The Children: 8.00, The Children: 8.10, The Children: 8.20, The Children: 8.30, The Children: 8.40, The Children: 8.50, The Children: 9.00, The Children: 9.10, The Children: 9.20, The Children: 9.30, The Children: 9.40, The Children: 9.50, The Children: 10.00, The Children: 10.10, The Children: 10.20, The Children: 10.30, The Children: 10.40, The Children: 10.50, The Children: 11.00, The Children: 11.10, The Children: 11.20, The Children: 11.30, The Children: 11.40, The Children: 11.50, The Children: 12.00, The Children: 12.10, The Children: 12.20, The Children: 12.30, The Children: 12.40, The Children: 12.50, The Children: 1.00, The Children: 1.10, The Children: 1.20, The Children: 1.30, The Children: 1.40, The Children: 1.50, The Children: 2.00, The Children: 2.10, The Children: 2.20, The Children: 2.30, The Children: 2.40, The Children: 2.50, The Children: 3.00, The Children: 3.10, The Children: 3.20, The Children: 3.30, The Children: 3.40, The Children: 3.50, The Children: 4.00, The Children: 4.10, The Children: 4.20, The Children: 4.30, The Children: 4.40, The Children: 4.50, The Children: 5.00, The Children: 5.10, The Children: 5.20, The Children: 5.30, The Children: 5.40, The Children: 5.50, The Children: 6.00, The Children: 6.10, The Children: 6.20, The Children: 6.30, The Children: 6.40, The Children: 6.50, The Children: 7.00, The Children: 7.10, The Children: 7.20, The Children: 7.30, The Children: 7.40, The Children: 7.50, The Children: 8.00, The Children: 8.10, The Children: 8.20, The Children: 8.30, The Children: 8.40, The Children: 8.50, The Children: 9.00, The Children: 9.10, The Children: 9.20, The Children: 9.30, The Children: 9.40, The Children: 9.50, The Children: 10.00, The Children: 10.10, The Children: 10.20, The Children: 10.30, The Children: 10.40, The Children: 10.50, The Children: 11.00, The Children: 11.10, The Children: 11.20, The Children: 11.30, The Children: 11.40, The Children: 11.50, The Children: 12.00, The Children: 12.10, The Children: 12.20, The Children: 12.30, The Children: 12.40, The Children: 12.50, The Children: 1.00, The Children: 1.10, The Children: 1.20, The Children: 1.30, The Children: 1.40, The Children: 1.50, The Children: 2.00, The Children: 2.10, The Children: 2.20, The Children: 2.30, The Children: 2.40, The Children: 2.50, The Children: 3.00, The Children: 3.10, The Children: 3.20, The Children: 3.30, The Children: 3.40, The Children: 3.50, The Children: 4.00, The Children: 4.10, The Children: 4.20, The Children: 4.30, The Children: 4.40, The Children: 4.50, The Children: 5.00, The Children: 5.10, The Children: 5.20, The Children: 5.30, The Children: 5.40, The Children: 5.50, The Children: 6.00, The Children: 6.10, The Children: 6.20, The Children: 6.30, The Children: 6.40, The Children: 6.50, The Children: 7.00, The Children: 7.10, The Children: 7.20, The Children: 7.30, The Children: 7.40, The Children: 7.50, The Children: 8.00, The Children: 8.10, The Children: 8.20, The Children: 8.30, The Children:

SAYS PETER DITTON

Sunday, Sept. 25

The Quarter-finals will commence at 3 p.m. on Sunday; the Semi-finals at 5 p.m. and the Final at 7 p.m.

At 5 p.m. the Finals of the School Competition will take place, refereed by Mr P. A. Mooney.

The following representatives have been appointed to the Quarter-finals, Semi-finals and Final games:

H. J. Chinnell, J. F. Ennis, A. E. Guest, Li Bing Tong.

Club Secretaries are requested to note time of kick-off and supply their own line-up men.

Form "B" (List of Team) must be submitted to the Referee.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

[illegible]

NEI guilders (per 100)
Siam ticals (per 100)
Singapore (Straits)

ADENAUER DECLARES POLICY

Bonn, Sept. 20.—Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, declared in his policy speech to Parliament today that West Germany "desires to live in peace with Russia, but we shall never renounce our claims to the territories east of the Oder-Neisse."

The Oder-Neisse line was provisionally fixed at the Yalta Conference as the eastern frontier of Germany with Poland.

Under the Potsdam Agreement of 1945, the provisional Polish frontier was drawn along the line of the Oder and Neisse rivers. The German population of the region, which came under Polish control, was about 13 percent of the total population of Germany.

Most of the Germans living in the area were expelled shortly after Poland took over the administration of the territory.

The expulsion of Germans from these territories is in direct conflict with the Potsdam Agreement," Dr Adenauer said.

FOREIGN ACTIVITY

The Chancellor said that although he had created no Foreign Ministry "that does not mean that we have renounced all activity in the international field."

"I think the High Commissioners, conscious of their great responsibility, will make no important decision in foreign affairs without previous contact with the Federal Government," he added.

"We shall not cease to pursue our claims to these territories by orderly means," he said. Dr Adenauer said that the Government would summarise its entire legal and factual case in a memorandum to be handed to the Allied Governments.

OTHER POINTS

Other points made by the Chancellor were:

Dismantling: The whole German people would be grateful if the Allied statesmen now in Washington would re-examine the dismantling issue "in a peaceful and reasonable manner."

Industry: "To gain the confidence of foreign capital the blocking of foreign assets in Germany should soon be lifted."

Berlin: "We must not leave Berlin in the lurch in any circumstances. Relations with the Allies: "We are convinced that the only way for our country and our people to regain their freedom is to maintain constant contact with the High Commission. We have no doubt that by origin and conviction we belong to the Western world."—Reuter.

GENERAL ARNOLD ON RUSSIA

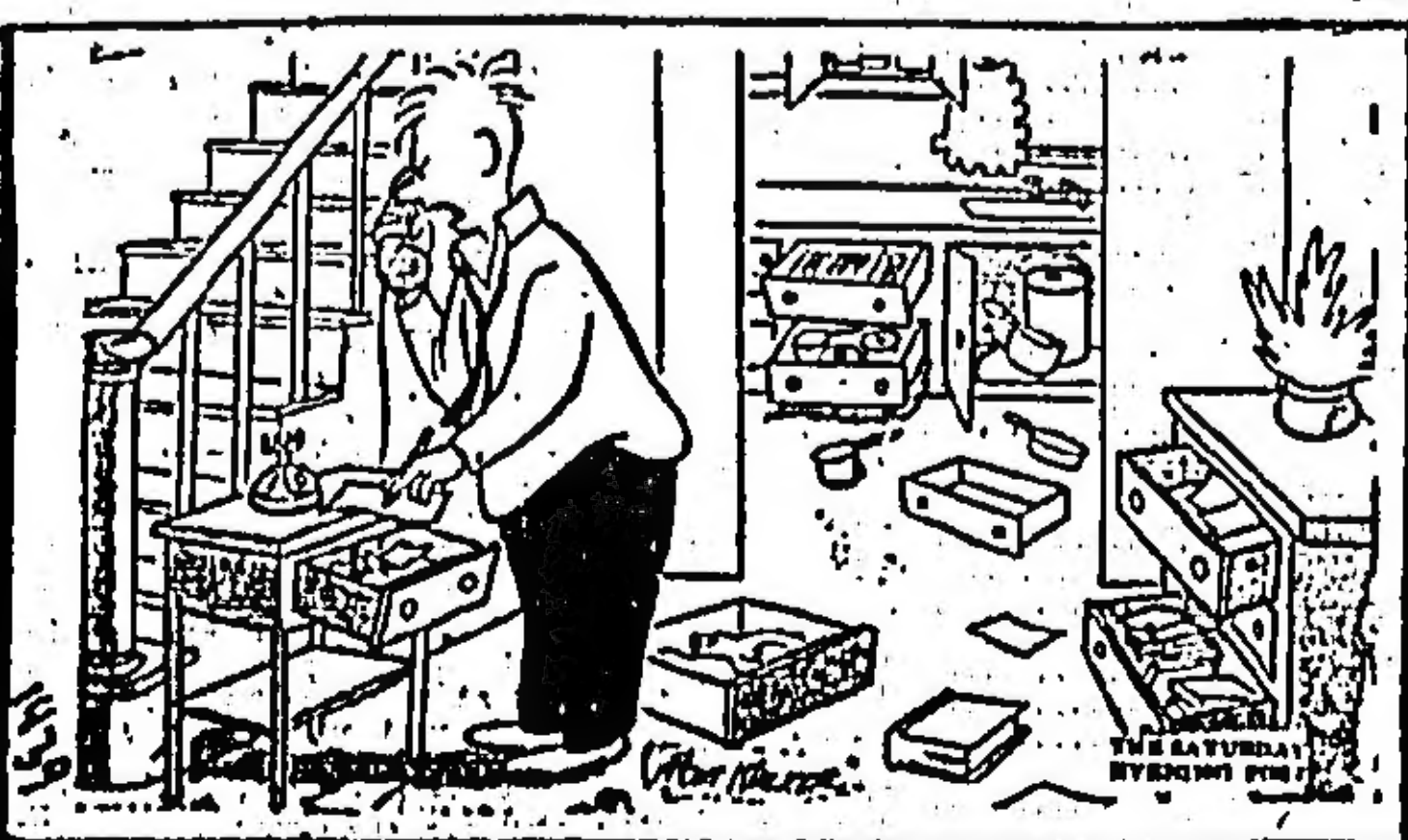
New York, Sept. 20.—General Henry Arnold said today that the Atlantic Pact is useless unless the Western nations back it up with force to impress the Russians.

The former U.S. Air Force chief said Russia is afraid of no army or navy in the world and fears only America's long-range bombers.

The man who headed America's Army Air Force during World War II said: "Worrisome to me is the Russian. Hence the Atlantic Pact by itself means little. There must be force and power beside it to show the Russians that the nations in the alliance mean business."

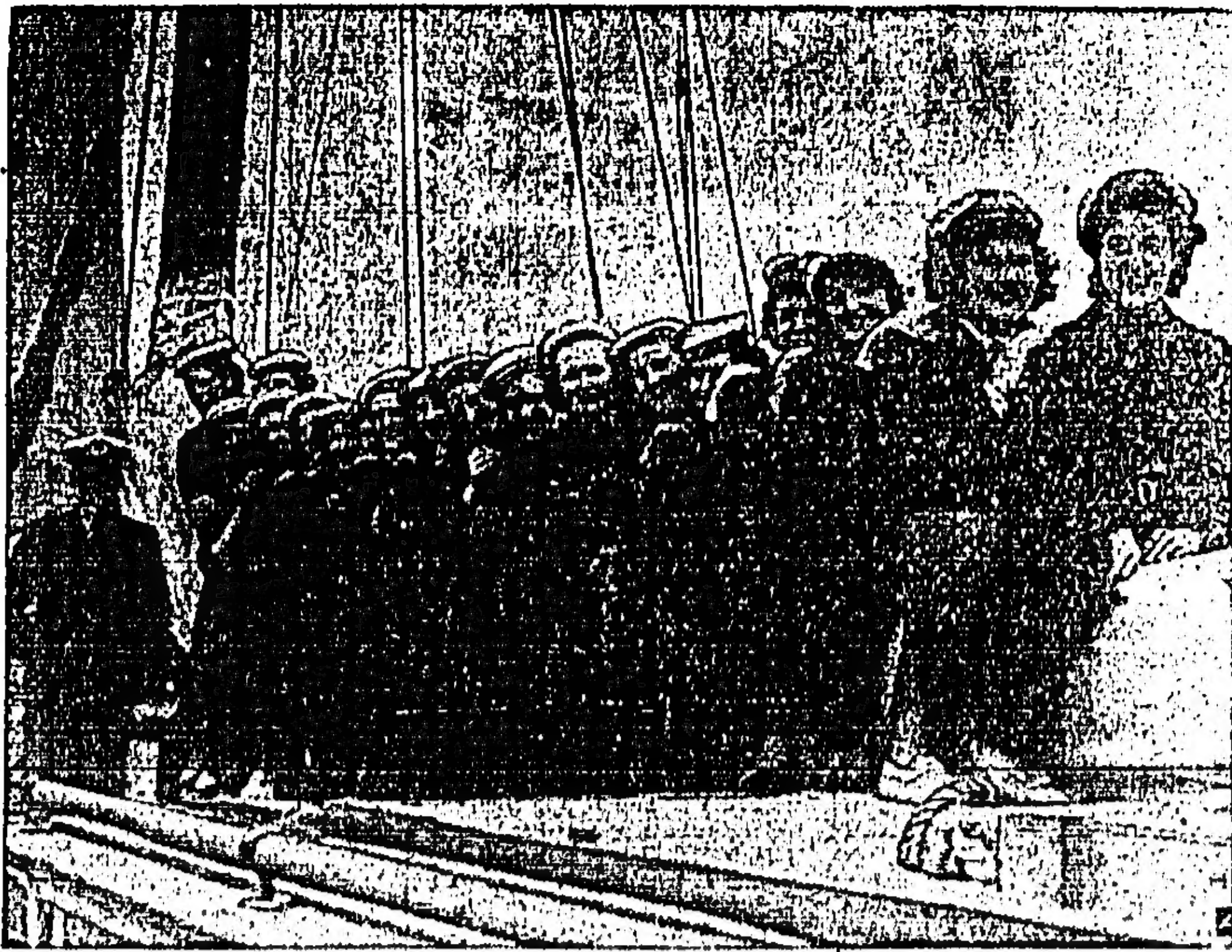
General Arnold detailed his experiences with aviation since his early acquaintance with the Wright Brothers and his first flying lessons in 1907.

He said: "Russia has no fear of any army. She thinks hers as good as bigger than any in the world. She has no fear of any navy since she cannot see how it can be employed against her. But she does fear our long range Strategic Air Force, which she cannot as yet match. In our Strategic Air Force, coupled with our atomic bomb, at this writing we hold the balance of power in the world."—United Press.



"Okay, I found a pencil. Now what's the message... hello... hello..."

Wrens Go To Sea Again



Capt. C. L. A. Woolard inspects ex-members of the Women's Royal Naval Service starting a two-week cruise on the English Rose at Weymouth, England. The Wrens thoroughly enjoyed their refresher.

BUDAPEST COURT HEARS PROSECUTION WITNESSES

Budapest, Sept. 20.—A 31-year-old brunette, Ljubica Ribar, told a Budapest Court today that she had been kidnapped, taken to Belgrade and forced under threat of death to become "a link between the British and the Yugoslavs" in Budapest.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN SYRIA

Damascus, Sept. 20.—Syria's National Party, the country's oldest political organisation, recently suppressed, marked the resumption of political activities, which the new government has authorised, by calling all its regional committees to a general convention in Damascus today to decide the party's attitude to the new electoral law and the forthcoming elections.

Monday's preliminary meeting indicated the party considered there are questions more vital to Syria at present than the elections, which necessitate immediate attention. These questions specifically touch on the country's safety in view of Israel's expansion and ambition and require closer Arab consolidation. It was said: "Favourable reference was made during the discussions to closer co-operation with a particular neighbouring Arab state."

The Moslem Brothers Party also resumed political activity in preparation for the new elections. It had a one-week convention, during which the country's status was reviewed. Lebanon's recognition and resumption of relations with Syria was officially announced late Monday.—Associated Press.

TURBO-JET IS AIRWORTHY

London, Sept. 20.—Britain for the first time has certified a turbo-jet propelled airliner as airworthy for passenger traffic service.

The Vickers Armstrong Company announced today the certification of its "Viscount," a four-engined production model carrying 32 to 53 passengers, depending upon the type. The Ministry of Civil Aviation confirmed the announcement.

Sir How Kilner, Vickers Armstrong deputy chairman, said large-scale production will begin soon and "we hope to have a few Viscounts in service for the public at the end of 1952 or the beginning of 1953."—Associated Press.

She was a prosecution witness at the trial of Laszlo Rajk, a former Hungarian Foreign Minister, and seven others. They are charged with treason, espionage and plotting assassination on behalf of foreign imperialist powers.

Ljubica said that when she declined to be blackmailed into joining the Yugoslav Intelligence Service (the UBDA) she was enticed into the Yugoslav Legation in Budapest and kidnapped.

She was then taken to Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, and held for 25 days, in December 1947 and January 1948.

There she was questioned about her relations with the British Consul in Budapest, Mr. Felix.

Under threat of death she agreed to do liaison work, was taken to the Hungarian frontier, given a forged passport and returned to the Hungarian capital, where she was released.

Another witness, a slim, grey-haired 26-year-old teacher, Georgia Taraszyan, said that she was present when M. Rajk met the Yugoslav Minister of the Interior, General Alexander Rankovic, on the Yugoslav frontier last October. Dr. Endre Sodanyi, former State Secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior under M. Rajk, testified that M. Rajk sabotaged the work of the Ministry.

The Colonel Debra Nemeth, the Hungarian Military Attaché in Moscow until his recent recall and arrest, told the Court that he was transferred to Moscow last year to act as an agent for the Yugoslav Government.

He transmitted to Brankov, former Yugoslav Minister of Affairs in Budapest and one of the accused, information about forces on the Yugoslav, Czechoslovak, Rumanian and Soviet frontiers.

He also made one report about the disposition of Soviet frontier guards so that the Yugoslavs could smuggle agents into Soviet territory through Hungary.

SURPRISE WITNESS

A surprise witness today was the tall, dark and good-looking Zivko Boarov, former Yugoslav Press Attache in Budapest.

He said that in 1948, a few days after the Cominform resolution expelling the Tito Communists, he killed Milor Reic, the leader of the Yugoslav Hungarian Association "because he had been an agent of UBDA who went over to the Cominform, and threatened to expose other Yugoslav agents as spies."

It was Moic's murder on July 10 which caused the first major diplomatic incident between Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Boarov said: "I received orders from Brankov to do this." Brankov, who was in court, denied that he agreed with the orders to kill Moic, which, he said, were given by M. Mrnzovic, now Yugoslav Ambassador in Moscow.

The trial adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

Encephalitis Deaths

Tokyo, Sept. 20.—The Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Health Office today announced that 45 Japanese have died so far in Tokyo in the recent outbreak of Japanese encephalitis, commonly known as Japanese sleeping sickness. The Health Office at the same time reported 13 new cases, increasing total patients to 172.—United Press.

ECA EXPERTS ON MISSION TO AFRICA

London, Sept. 20.—Three Economic Co-operation Administration mining experts left by air for Kenya today to begin a three-month probe into the mineral wealth of British, French and Portuguese Africa.

W. John Kenney, Minister in charge of ECA in Britain, said the experts will examine possibilities of mineral wealth development "in the interests of the native populations and the European powers concerned."

Their investigations will help to determine what detailed explorations and specific projects would justify direct monetary help by ECA.

Many of the mineral and metal projects to be looked at have been included in programmes for colonial development submitted to ECA by Britain, France and Portugal.

Britain's blue print for the capital economic and social development of its whole colonial empire runs into £400,000,000.

PROJECTS TO STUDY

The mission will be led by Charles E. Stott, a mining engineer and geologist with 25 years' experience in the United States, Mexico, Canada and Africa. With him will go Lewis W. Ferguson and George Gillette.

The African mineral projects to be explored are Kenya's graphite, Uganda's copper and cobalt, Tanganyika's graphite, Northern Rhodesia's copper and cobalt, Southern Rhodesia's chrome, asbestos and copper, Nyasaland's corundum (an abrasive), Nigeria's coltanite and tantalite minerals, which are used in high temperatures, the Gold Coast's manganese, Mozambique's (Portuguese East Africa) copper and corundum, Angola's (Portuguese West Africa) manganese and French Equatorial Africa's industrial diamonds and corundum.—Associated Press.

French Labour Demand

Paris, Sept. 20.—The powerful, non-Communist Labour Union today demanded that the Government wipe out the wage freeze at once to protect workers against the threat of higher prices brought about by the "devaluation" of the franc.

The demand, heralding the first round of the new wage-price battle, was issued by the non-Communist Labour Union Workers Force following an extraordinary meeting of its Executive Committee.

Informed quarters believed an even stronger wage demand would be made by the Communist-led General Labour Confederation when executives meet tomorrow to study the Government's devaluation decree.

The Government devalued the franc 27 percent in relation to the dollar and boosted its value ten percent in relation to the pound.—United Press.

Japanese Not Wanted At Unesco Meeting

Manila, Sept. 20.—The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Felino Neri, asserted today that the Philippines will firmly oppose any proposal to invite Japanese observers to UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) general conference now being held in Paris.

The Foreign Office today cabled the Philippines Minister to Italy, Mr. Proceso Sebastian, who heads the Philippines delegation to the UNESCO conference, instructing him to "strenuously oppose" the presence of Japanese observers at the UNESCO meeting.

Mr. Neri said the instructions to Mr. Sebastian reiterate the Philippines' position as a matter of policy. He said the Republic is consistently against Japanese participation in international conferences. He added that the Philippines is against "Japan playing even minor roles in international affairs prior to the conclusion of the peace treaty."

He pointed out that the Philippines had vigorously opposed Japanese admission to the International Telecommunications Convention held in Geneva earlier this year, the SCAP-sponsored proposal to establish Japanese consulates abroad and SCAP plans to extend Japanese fishing.

Mr. Neri emphatically declared: "It is incongruous to have the presence in Paris of representatives of a non-pacifying nation with whom a formal peace treaty has not yet been concluded."

The instructions to Mr. Sebastian were wired to Ambassador Carlos Romulo in New York, who was instructed to make known the Philippines stand on this question at the forthcoming meeting on UNESCO matters of Committee No. 3 at the General Assembly.—United Press.

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

London, Sept. 20.—Britain told Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria today that they have violated the human rights of their peoples.

The Foreign Office delivered identical notes to the three Soviet bloc governments repeating previous charges that they had broken the human rights pledges of their peace treaties.

The three governments told Britain they were interfering with their sovereignty by making the charges. In the new notes, Britain rejected this suggestion.

Britain said that when there are two parties to a treaty, it is absurd that one party only should claim the right to interpret its provisions.

The Foreign Office said that the United States Government is sending similar notes to the three countries.

Britain has announced that she will bring up in the U.N. Assembly, starting this week, the whole question of human rights in the Soviet satellite states.

KILLING OPPOSITION

The Western powers' quarrel with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria over human rights has been mainly around the way these countries have dealt with their political opponents.

Hungary, for instance, convicted Roman Catholic Cardinal Mindszenty on charges of conspiring with American and British agents to overthrow its Communist-led regime.

Bulgaria did the same with the leader of the government's Parliamentary Opposition, Nikola Petkov, who was later executed.

Rumania too, has tried numbers of non-Communist opponents of its regime.

The peace treaties with these countries guaranteed political, religious and press freedom.—Associated Press.

ISRAEL BANS PLAY

Tel-Aviv, Sept. 20.—Israel has banned the Soviet play, "Russian Problem," by Constantin Simonov, it was learned today.

Although the Censorship Board gave no reasons for its actions it was understood that the play was banned because of its "libellous anti-American nature."

Circles close to the Censorship Board stated that no objection is raised to propaganda plays or plays in principle, but the Board has banned an American picture tending to defame the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

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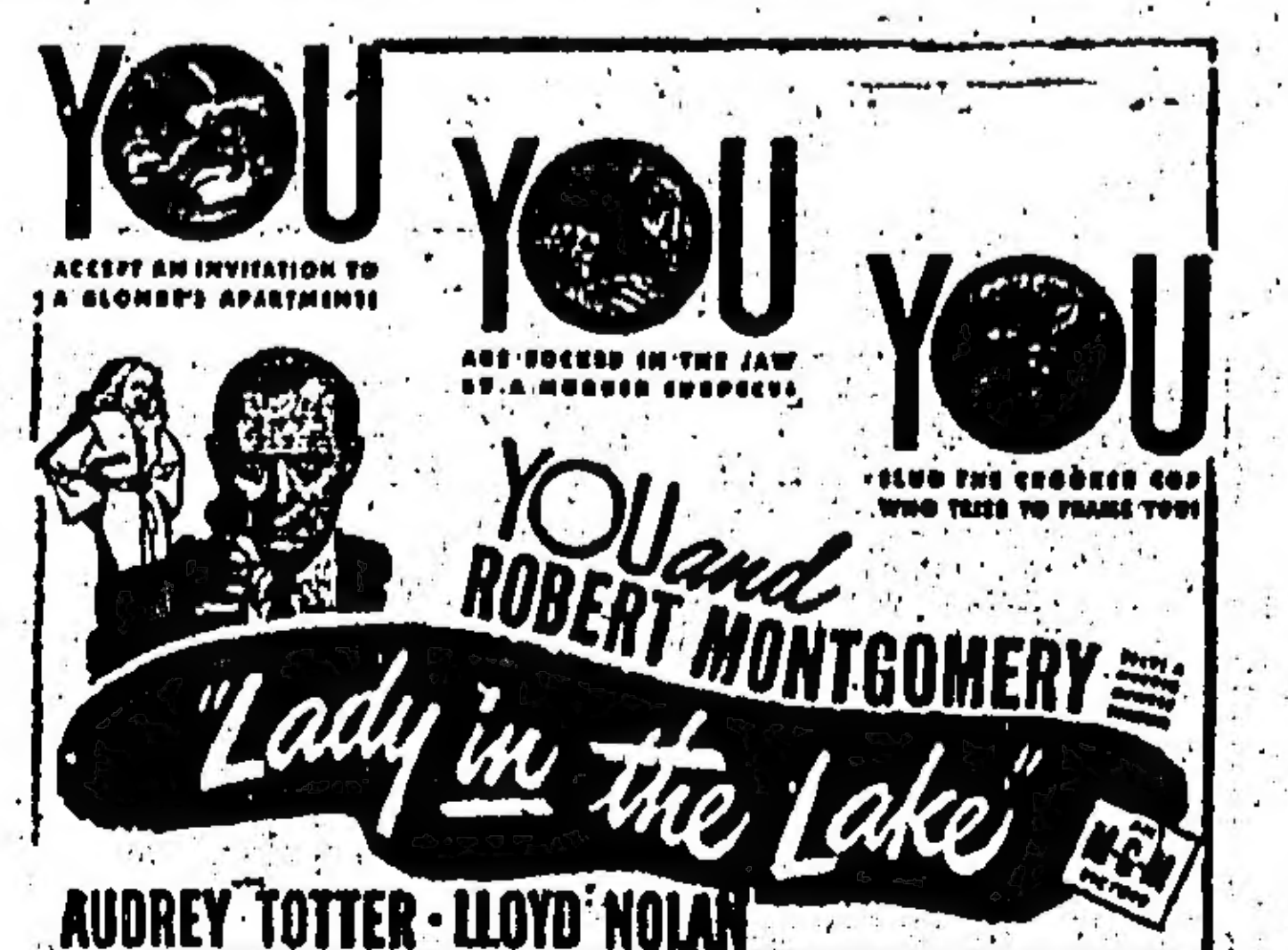


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